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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JANUARY 1987 published February 1987

THE YEAR STARTS ON A DISMAL NOTE

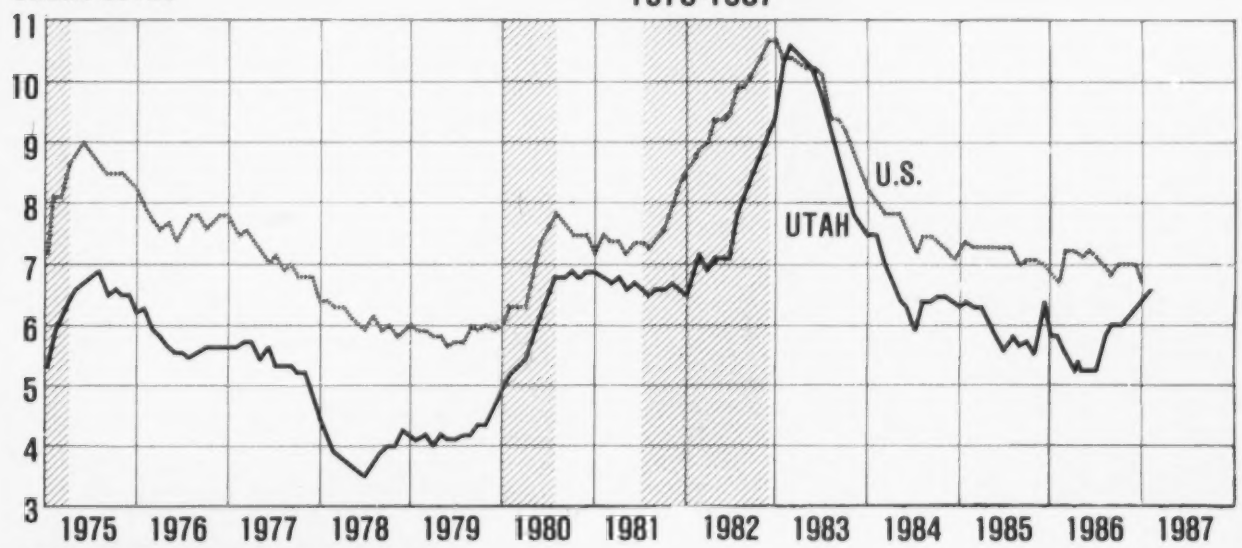
Unemployment in Utah is up—hardly the brightest tidings for a new year. In fact, at 6.6 percent, the January 1987 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate represents the highest level of joblessness the State has experienced in nearly three years. Slow job growth and continued layoffs have combined to nudge Utah's unemployment rate up two-tenths of a point from the revised December 1986 figure. The State's jobless rate has been following the upward track for the past half-year—note the chart below. Since mid-1986, unemployment in the Beehive State has increased almost one and one-half percentage points. Furthermore, Utah's rate, which typically falls approximately a percentage point below the national average, may soon converge with the U.S. rate (6.7 percent in December 1986). Even so, the national December 1986 figure ranks as the lowest U.S. unemployment since early 1980. In other words, Utah is still in relatively good shape when compared to some other sections of the country—although it may not seem so to those 52,000 Utahns who were out of work in January.

JOB GROWTH STILL LANGUID

January brought no respite to Utah's low-growth nonfarm employment scenario. Nonagricultural employ-

Feature Articles:
A Look at Utah's Service Economy
U.S. Consumer Price Index 1967 to 1986
U.S. Female Labor Force Participation Rates, 1985-86, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

ment totaled 631,900 positions for the month. Compared to January 1986, nonagricultural jobs in the Beehive State were up by only 1.2 percent—an increase of approximately 7,500 jobs. This increase occurred in spite of employment losses in transportation/ communications/ utilities, mining, manufacturing and construction due to continued growth in services, trade, finance/insurance/ real estate and government.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE MINING FRONT

Returning copper workers did help mining to show only a slight decrease in employment from the past year (1 percent)—quite a change from 1986 when mining often endured year-over declines of more than 25 percent. Even so, coal mining employment dropped almost 13 percent when compared to year-ago figures; and oil extraction declines continued to pull the miscellaneous mining group down 30 percent. Upward movement in the price of oil could help expand mining employment in the future.

CONTRACTING EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIES

Transportation/communications/utilities also suffered a slight decline in employment. In this industry, the decline amounted to only 500 jobs—a drop of 0.5 percent from January 1985. While gains in motor freight and air transportation were evident, they were not sufficient to offset losses in railroad and communications/utilities employment.

Once more, the construction industry proved to be one of the heavy employment losers. January 1987 construction employment declined 6 percent from the January 1986 level. Loss of Intermountain Power Project construction jobs along with a general slowdown in nonresidential and multifamily dwelling building contributed to the employment casualties in this particular industry. Low mortgages may continue to spur construction of single family units while tax reform may blight other areas.

Manufacturing jobs continued to dwindle, falling more than 3 percent from last January. However, some manufacturing industries are realizing significant gains. Electric machinery/ supplies manufacturing (computer components) employment is up almost 9 percent (700 jobs) from January 1986. Food and kindred products manufacturing showed a similar 700 job increase over the year. In fact, this industry's growth helped push the nondurable goods manufacturing group into the black (a 2 percent increase). On the downside, problems in the steel industry pushed primary metals manufacturing employment down 46 percent from the January 1986 level. Current conditions at the USX Geneva plant make imminent improvements in this industry unlikely. Moreover, recent layoffs in computer products manufacturing did nothing to improve the losing position of fabricated metal production. Jobs in this industry dipped almost 6 percent (1,100 positions) on a year-over basis. Transportation equipment employment (which includes defense and space shuttle jobs) shrank by 800 positions—a 5 percent decline from last year. Chemical/petroleum production (down 3 percent) and textile/apparel manufacturing (down 2 percent) also sustained employment losses in comparison with last year.

SERVICE JOBS STILL GROWING

Fortunately, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services and government industries all managed to show employment increases from January 1986. Finance/insurance/real estate produced the largest percentage increase, growing by almost 5 percent (1,500 jobs). On the other hand, services made the largest numeric gain of any Utah industry by adding 5,100 new jobs to the economy—a year-over improvement of 3.8 percent. The majority of these positions were created in the business and health services category. Trade (primarily retail trade) also made a strong showing with a 4,100 job, 3.7 percent increase over January of last year. Overall growth in government jobs slowed significantly. In fact, federal defense employment exhibits a 3 percent reduction from last January. On the other hand, local school employment (with a 2.5 percent increase) and federal nondefense employment (with a 5.6 percent increase) managed relatively strong gains. As a result of budgetary constraints, state government growth has dwindled significantly. This month, jobs in state government are up only 0.8 percent (300 positions) over the January 1986 level. Back in mid-1986, state government was showing year-over increases of nearly 8 percent.

SIZING UP THE COUNTY SCENE

How did Utah's various counties start the new year? Out of Utah's 29 counties, 13 experienced unemployment rates above the 10 percent mark. (Please note these rates have not been adjusted for seasonality and are therefore rather high due to typically cold January weather.) How does that compare to January 1986? Essentially the same—13 counties suffered unemployment above 10 percent. But exactly where is unemployment the highest? Garfield, Wasatch, Duchesne, Sanpete, Juab and Kane counties all endured joblessness of more than 18 percent. However, ten Utah counties actually experienced a decline in unemployment when comparing January 1986 to January 1987. Nevertheless, on the average, rates are up six-tenths of a percentage point in Utah's counties. Who is experiencing the lowest unemployment? Residents of Daggett, Rich, Box Elder, Davis and Summit counties saw January unemployment of less than 6 percent.

A PARTING WORD . . .

Utah's increasing unemployment rate should come as no surprise after the slow job growth and layoffs of the recent past. However, some promising developments (i.e., returning copper workers and anticipated new manufacturing and retail jobs) have surfaced. Yet they may be moderated by slowing (although still moderate) growth in the service industry, continued layoffs in some manufacturing industries, and the projected slow growth in state government employment. On the plus side, the national economy, although not roaring, is still expanding and should help drive the Utah economy.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

THE SHIFT FROM GOODS TO SERVICES

The citizens of the United States live in a service economy. So do Utahns. This discovery has moved out of academia and into mass media. But, just what is a service economy? More importantly, what does this shift from a goods-producing base to a service-producing base mean to Utah's labor force and the population in general? Does this "new" service economy mean that Utah and the the United States are on the brink of "deindustrialization?" Is the State losing its tax base? Are "new-collar" service workers destined to see a declining lifestyle? These questions suggest just a few of the issues of the current debate. Of course, the answers to these questions are not easy, nor does a general consensus exist. Moreover, service-producing sector data are often difficult to obtain. However, this article attempts to shed some new insights on the subject as it relates to Utah.

SOME DEFINITIONS

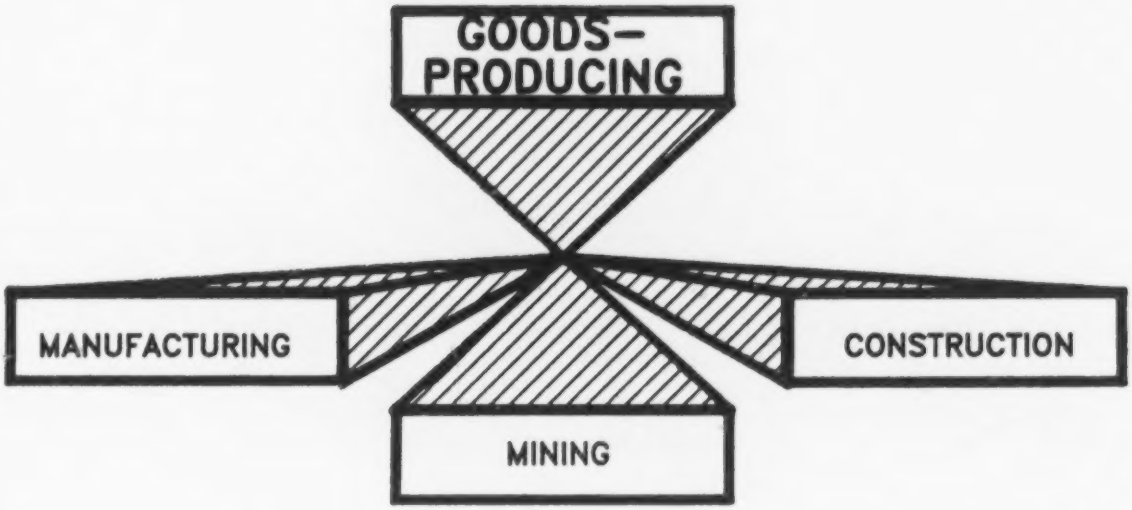
In the common nomenclature of today, industries are divided into two groups—goods-producing and service-producing—terms made common by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The goods-producing sector includes mining, construction, and manufacturing industries. Although technically a goods-producing industry, agriculture is generally categorized as a sector in and of itself. On the other side of the spectrum, the service-producing sector encompasses the industries of trade, government, transportation/communications/utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and services (not to be confused with the larger service-producing group).

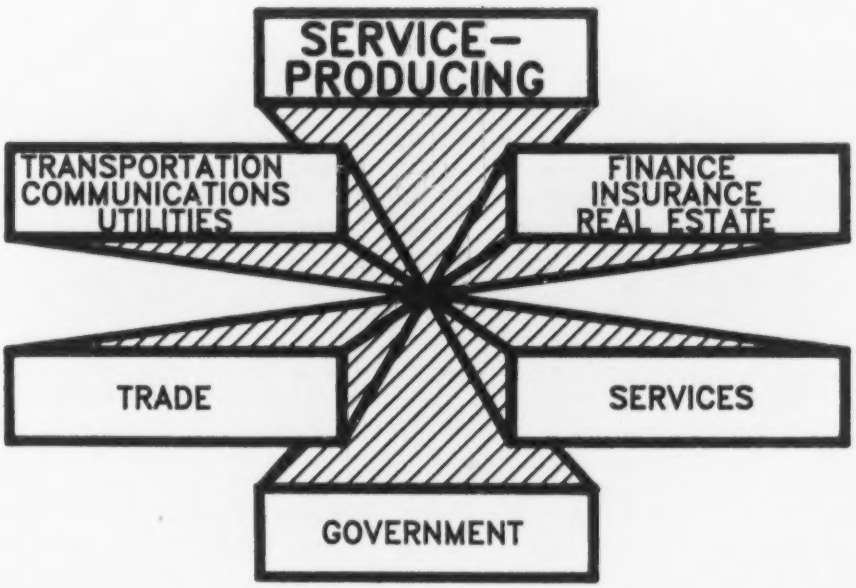
SHIFTING GEARS TO SERVICES

Surface examination of the current debate may lead to the conclusion that goods-producing employment is shrinking. Such is not the case. In Utah, as well as in the United States as a whole, the employment shift from the goods-producing sector to the service-producing sector has been **relative**. In other words, an actual migration of workers from one sector to the other has not really occurred. What, then, has happened? Employment expansion in the service-producing sector has simply outpaced that of the goods-producing sector. Please note, the goods-producing sector **has** lost jobs on a cyclical basis. But, over the long run, goods-producing employment growth—rather than contraction—appears to be the norm. On the other hand, a number of individual industries, particularly in manufacturing, appear to be in the midst of a long-range employment decline—at least here in the U.S. However, for the most part total goods-producing employment continues to slowly expand.

How much have the growth rates differed for goods-producing and service-producing industries? During the 35-year period from 1950 to 1985, U.S. service-producing jobs have expanded at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent, while goods-producing jobs lagged far behind with a 0.9 percent growth rate. Over that time period, the U.S. created 6.4 million new goods-producing jobs, compared with 50.0 million service-producing jobs. In Utah, goods-producing jobs grew at the very respectable average annual rate of 3.0 percent during the same 35-year period. The service-producing sector grew somewhat faster with a 3.7 average annual growth rate. Obviously, goods-producing jobs grew at a faster pace in Utah than in the nation in general. In fact, during most of the 1970s, the annual percentage growth in Utah goods-producing jobs out-paced that of service-producing jobs. Still, over the long run, Utah goods-producing jobs experienced slower growth than service-producing jobs. Between 1950 and 1985, Utah added 350,000 new service-producing jobs, compared to only 125,000 goods-producing jobs.

BREAKDOWN OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES INTO GOODS–PRODUCING AND SERVICE–PRODUCING SECTORS





IT'S ALL RELATIVE

Since both goods-producing and service-producing jobs have been created over the last 35 years, the relativity of the employment shift from goods to services becomes clear. What are the figures? In 1950, 41 percent of all U.S. jobs were involved in goods-production. By 1985, goods-producing jobs made up only about 26 percent of U.S. nonfarm employment. Conversely, the service-producing sector picked up the 15 share points the goods-producing sector dropped, rising from a 59 percent share in 1950 to a 75 percent share of total nonfarm employment in 1985. Here in Utah, the labor market has always been more service oriented. Utah goods-producing jobs made up only 29 percent of total nonagricultural employment in 1950; by 1985 its share had dropped only 7 points to 22 percent. In other words the last 35 years have produced the same sort of job mix shift in Utah as experienced by the nation as a whole. However, the magnitude of the Utah shift registered significantly less. Service-producing jobs accounted for about 78 percent of Utah's nonfarm employment in 1985—not significantly higher than the national average.

Since 1950, mining has been the only Utah goods-producing industry to experience a major decline in both employment share and in actual jobs. In fact, over the past 35 years, manufacturing in Utah almost equaled the growth rate of total nonfarm jobs. Such has not been the case in the U.S.—both mining and manufacturing have lost significant job share. On the service-producing side, both government and transportation/communication/utilities have suffered job share loss. Of course, in actual numbers both these industries continued to grow in both Utah and the U.S.

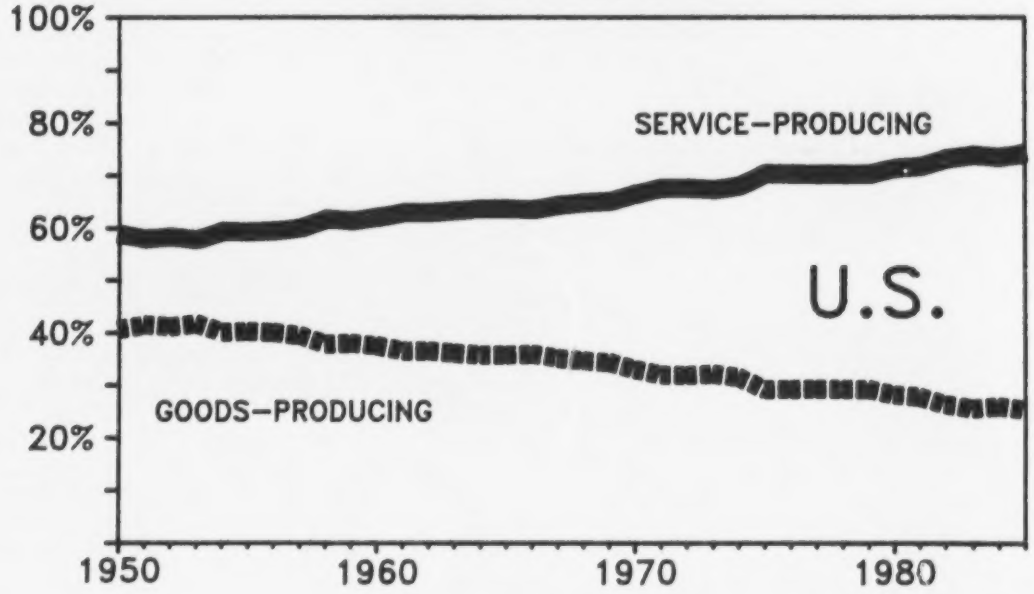
WHY THE SHIFT?

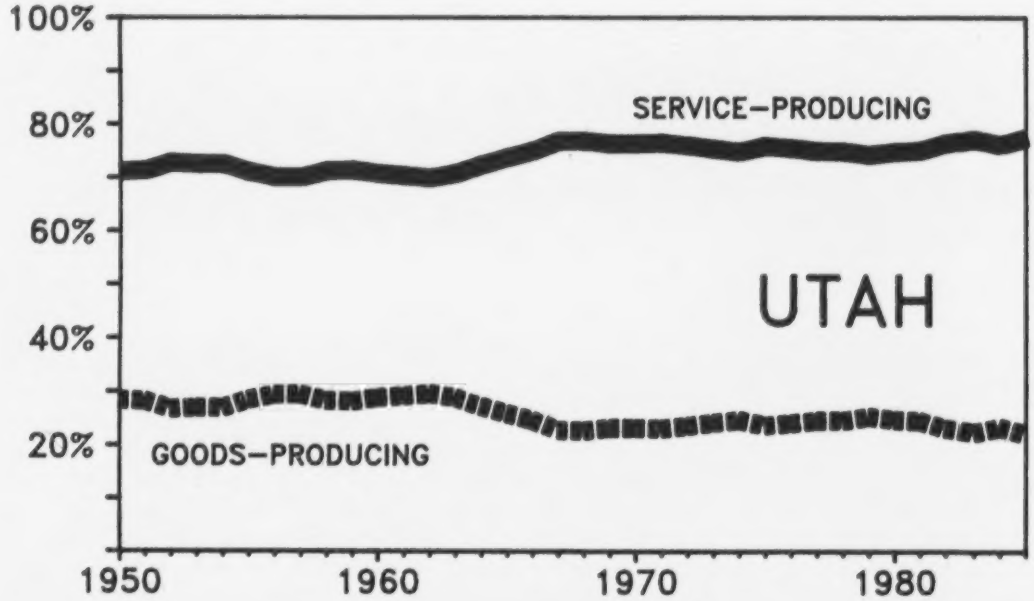
What has caused the shift to a service economy? Not surprisingly, opinions differ both as to the nature and extent of the causal factors. However, the following list includes some of the major factors influencing this alteration in the job mix: (1) changes in the demand for goods and services as a result of rising incomes; (2) slower productivity growth in the service-producing sector than in the goods-producing sector; (3) increasing participation of women and (particularly in Utah) youth in the work force; (4) a change in the way firms conduct business; and (5) changes in the world economy and the nature of international trade. Moreover, the lower average number of hours worked per employee in the service-producing sector may overstate the shift between goods and services.

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION?

Much of the rhetoric of our day suggests that the shift to services is a precursor of the deindustrialization of Utah and the U.S. However, when a variety of data are taken into account, deindustrialization does not seem near at hand. First of all, as mentioned before, the shift has been a relative one. Moreover, output has continued to increase through productivity gains. In fact, U.S. manufacturing's share of value-added (at current prices) has wavered only narrowly within a 20 to 25 percent range for nearly 50 years. In addition, our competitors are in the same position—service-producing jobs account for 60 to 80 percent of nonfarm employment in every advanced country in the world. In fact, one method for classifying economies is based on the degree of service orientation—those with the largest service-producing sectors are ranked as the most advanced. A transition as natural as the shift from agriculture to manufacturing seems to be occurring.

UNITED STATES AND UTAH
PERCENT SHARE OF SERVICE-PRODUCING AND GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS
1950 TO 1985





SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

THE WAGE ISSUE

One main concern over the shift to services relates to people's pocketbooks. Many individuals have voiced apprehension that the U.S. and Utah are replacing high-paying goods-producing jobs with low-paying service-producing jobs. Indeed, Utah's average 1985 service-producing job payed only $1,328 a month compared with the average goods-producing wage of $1,831 a month. Moreover, Utah has lost a number of high-paying goods-producing jobs during the past few years which has had a definite effect on total wages in the State. However, a few mitigating factors should be mentioned in this regard. First, the high ratio of part-time workers in service-producing jobs tends to pull the average wage down. These part-time jobs in the service-producing sector fill a demand created by Utah's female workers and large youth labor force. It should be noted also that large numbers of new "entry-level" jobs in the service-producing sector tend to pull the average down. Finally, if the mix of jobs had remained the same between 1979 and 1985, total Utah nonfarm wages would have registered only 1.1 percent higher than was actually the case.

Because the issue of wages is such a vital one, many studies on a national level have been conducted to better understand the effect of the shift to services. Many individuals have seen this shift as a major factor behind the "shrinking middle class." On the other hand, a number of studies have found no evidence at all of this much-discussed phenomenon. Researchers point out that many low-paying service-producing jobs simply replace other low-paying jobs whose growth is now small. Moreover, many service-producing jobs pay extremely well. For example, this sector includes most doctors, lawyers, computer programmers, managers and other professionals. In fact, the shift to services has in no way hindered the overall wage growth of the past three decades. One study found that workers in the service-producing sector have recently had larger increases in compensation (wages and fringes) than factory workers have. Finally, the impact of the baby boom generation seems to have had a much more significant impact on the earnings distribution than the shift from goods-producing to service-producing jobs. All in all, it becomes readily apparent that the subject of earnings and the shift in jobs mix is very complex and is not as cut and dried as the aggregate figures may seem to suggest.

A STABILIZING FACTOR

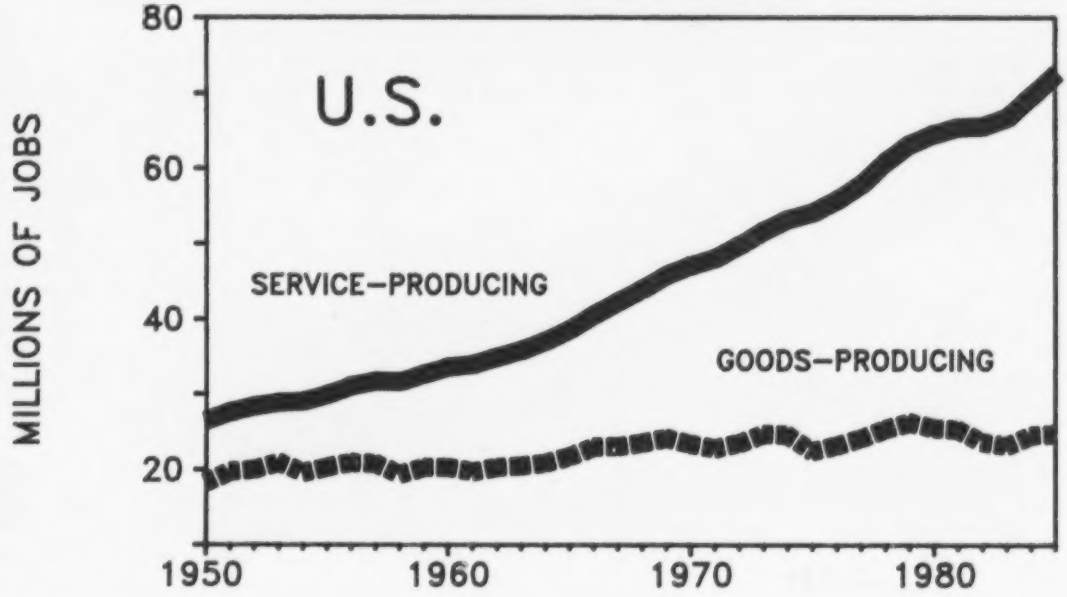
What other changes seem to be occurring because of changes in the job mix? The shift towards service-producing jobs seems to have a stabilizing effect on the economy. Service-producing jobs appear much more immune to the cycle of boom and bust. For example, since 1950, the Utah goods-producing sector has lost jobs during every recession—at rates sometimes reaching nearly 7 percent. On the other hand, the Utah service-producing sector has experienced job growth in every year since 1950—with the exception of 1958 when jobs dropped a mere 0.2 percent. As relatively stable service-producing jobs make up a larger and larger share of total employment, the overall economy has become less susceptible to business cycles.

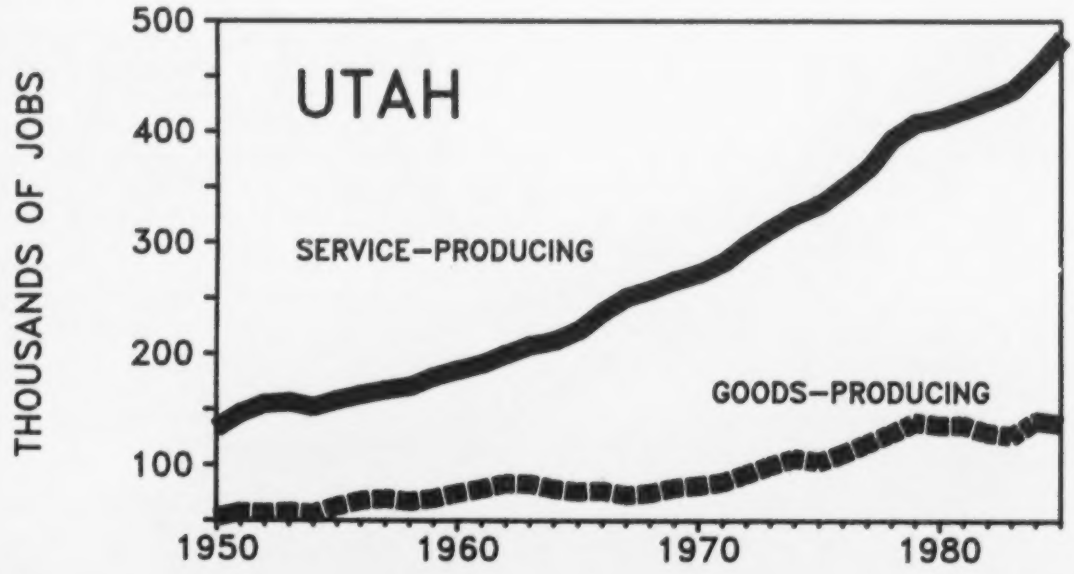
Acting in the favor of the service-producing sector is its great diversity. At times this variation almost defies quantification. Moreover, because of the goods-producing orientation of the past, data gathering has been focused in this area. However, new efforts are being made to collect more relevant service-producing data. This article has just hinted at the forces behind the transition to a service-producing economy—there is much still to be learned about this relative shift from goods to services.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

This article summarizes a new Utah Department of Employment Security publication *At Your Service: A Look at Utah's Service Economy*. Copies are available upon request.

UNITED STATES AND UTAH GROWTH OF GOODS–PRODUCING AND SERVICE–PRODUCING JOBS 1950 TO 1985



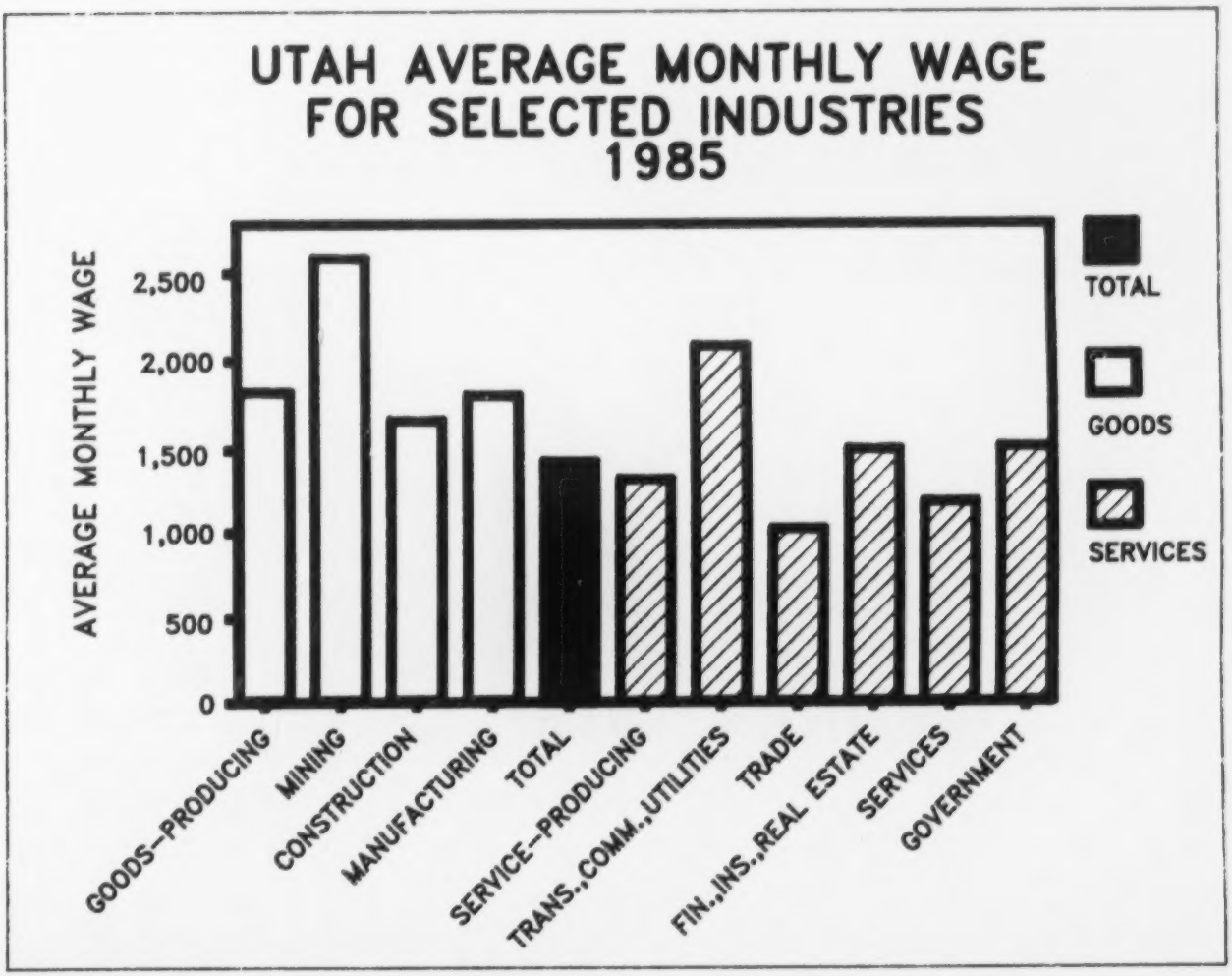


SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

UTAH AND UNITED STATES
SHARE OF GOODS AND SERVICE-PRODUCING NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1985

	U.S.		UTAH	
Year	Share of Goods-Producing Jobs	Share of Service-Producing Jobs	Share of Goods-Producing Jobs	Share of Service-Producing Jobs
1950	40.9%	59.1%	28.7%	71.3%
1960	37.7	62.3	29.1	70.9
1970	33.3	66.7	23.4	76.6
1980	28.4	71.6	25.0	75.0
1985	25.5	74.5	22.3	77.7

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureaur of Labor Statistics.



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	96.6	96.7	96.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.6	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	106.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.8	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Jan. 1987(f)	Jan. 1986	% Change	Dec. 1986(p)	Dec. 1985	% Change	Nov. 1986(r)	Nov. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	772,100	741,300	4.2	770,200	739,600	4.1	770,600	742,100	3.8
Employed	715,700	692,800	3.3	719,900	695,700	3.5	724,700	697,800	3.9
Unemployed	56,400	48,500	16.3	50,300	43,900	14.6	45,900	44,300	3.6
Percent of Labor Force	7.3	6.5	—	6.5	5.9	—	6.0	6.0	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.6	5.9	—	6.4	5.8	—	6.3	6.3	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Jan. 1987(f)	Jan. 1986	% Change	Dec. 1986(p)	Dec. 1985	% Change	Nov. 1986(r)	Nov. 1985	% Change
Total	631.9	624.4	1.2	645.5	637.2	1.3	644.5	637.8	1.1
Mining	8.7	8.8	−1.1	8.5	9.0	−5.6	8.2	9.1	−9.9
Metal Mining	3.0	1.6	87.5	2.7	1.6	68.8	2.3	1.6	43.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	3.1	−12.9	2.7	3.1	−12.9	2.8	3.2	−12.5
Other Mining & Quarrying	3.0	4.2	−28.6	3.1	4.4	−29.5	3.1	4.3	−27.9
Contract Construction	27.6	29.4	−6.1	31.3	33.3	−6.0	33.8	36.1	−6.4
Manufacturing	89.1	92.2	−3.4	90.8	93.0	−2.4	91.1	94.3	−3.4
Durable Goods	60.5	64.1	−5.6	61.5	64.7	−4.9	61.7	65.5	−5.8
Primary Metals	2.3	4.3	−46.5	2.3	4.0	−42.5	2.3	4.2	−45.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.7	19.8	−5.6	19.2	20.3	−5.4	19.3	20.6	−6.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.6	7.9	8.9	8.5	7.8	9.0	8.6	7.8	10.3
Transportation Equipment	14.5	15.3	−5.2	14.4	15.2	−5.3	14.4	15.1	−4.6
Other Durable Goods	16.4	16.8	−2.4	17.1	17.5	−2.3	17.2	17.8	−3.4
Non-Durable Goods	28.7	28.1	2.1	29.2	28.2	3.5	29.4	28.9	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	9.5	8.8	8.0	9.7	9.0	7.8	10.0	9.6	4.2
Textile & Apparel Products	5.6	5.7	−1.8	5.7	5.8	−1.7	5.6	5.8	−3.4
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.5	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.6	−2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.3	9.9	4.0	10.3	9.9	4.0	10.3	9.9	4.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.3	37.5	−0.5	37.7	37.9	−0.5	37.5	37.7	−0.5
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.4	3.8	−10.5
Other Transportation	18.6	17.7	5.1	18.7	17.8	5.1	18.4	17.5	5.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	15.4	16.1	−4.3	15.6	16.3	−4.3	15.6	16.3	−4.3
Trade	152.3	147.8	3.0	160.4	155.7	3.0	157.8	153.3	2.9
Wholesale Trade	36.1	35.7	1.1	36.2	35.8	1.1	36.0	35.7	0.8
Retail Trade	116.2	112.1	3.7	124.1	120.1	3.3	121.7	117.6	3.5
Building Materials	5.2	4.9	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.3	3.8
Food Stores	21.9	20.6	6.3	21.9	20.6	6.3	21.7	20.3	6.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.7	13.4	2.2	14.1	13.8	2.2	14.2	13.9	2.2
Eating & Drinking Places	36.9	35.3	4.5	38.4	36.7	4.6	38.3	36.5	4.9
Other Retail	38.5	38.0	1.3	44.3	43.7	1.4	42.1	41.6	1.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.3	31.8	4.7	33.4	31.9	4.7	33.3	31.7	5.0
Services	140.6	135.5	3.8	140.0	135.0	3.7	139.3	134.4	3.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.4	9.6	−2.1	9.5	9.7	−2.1	8.9	9.0	−1.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	48.1	46.2	4.1	48.0	46.1	4.1	47.6	45.4	4.8
Medical & Other Health Services	37.5	35.2	6.5	37.3	35.0	6.6	37.1	34.9	6.3
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	32.0	31.6	1.3	32.2	31.8	1.3	32.6	32.5	0.3
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	12.1	11.7	3.4	11.0	10.6	3.8	11.0	10.6	3.8
Agricultural Services	1.4	1.2	16.7	2.0	1.8	11.1	2.2	2.0	10.0
Government	142.9	141.4	1.1	143.5	141.4	1.5	143.6	141.1	1.8
Federal Government	39.9	39.7	0.5	39.9	39.8	0.3	39.8	39.2	1.5
U.S. Federal Defense	22.9	23.6	−3.0	22.9	23.6	−3.0	23.0	23.2	−0.9
Other Federal Government	17.0	16.1	5.6	17.0	16.1	5.6	16.7	15.9	5.0
State Government	38.7	38.4	0.8	38.5	37.7	2.1	38.9	38.3	1.6
State Education	21.5	21.2	1.4	21.1	20.8	1.4	21.9	21.3	2.8
Other State Government	17.2	17.2	0.0	17.3	17.0	1.8	17.3	17.0	1.8
Local Government	64.3	63.2	1.7	65.2	63.9	2.0	65.0	63.7	2.0
Local Education	41.5	40.5	2.5	41.9	40.9	2.4	41.6	40.5	2.7
Other Local Government	22.8	22.6	0.9	23.2	23.0	0.9	23.4	23.2	0.9
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. '87 (f)	Jan. '86	% Change	Dec. '86 (p)	Nov. '86 (r)	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86	June '86	May '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,687.2	1,665.0	1.3	1,687.2	1,685.3	1,683.4	1,681.1	1,678.8	1,676.5	1,676.5	1,674.2
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,090.7	1,072.3	1.7	1,090.7	1,089.4	1,088.1	1,086.3	1,084.5	1,082.7	1,082.7	1,080.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	783.8	752.9	4.1	770.2	771.3	768.7	760.8	756.8	752.9	740.4	739.1
Participation Rate	71.9	70.2	0.0	70.6	70.8	70.6	70.0	69.8	69.5	68.4	68.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	731.7	708.8	3.2	720.8	723.0	721.6	714.9	711.6	708.9	701.8	700.7
Employment Ratio[2]	67.1	66.1	0.0	66.1	66.4	66.3	65.8	65.6	65.5	64.8	64.8
Nonagricultural Employment	661.6	640.1	3.4	643.4	645.8	646.2	647.7	640.7	640.9	639.7	637.3
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	60.0	58.1	3.3	59.2	60.0	60.6	57.5	59.7	58.9	54.0	53.8
Agricultural Employment	11.7	11.9	—1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	52.0	44.1	17.9	49.4	48.3	47.1	46.0	45.2	44.0	38.6	38.4
Unemployment Rate	6.6	5.9	0.0	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.2
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	306.9	319.4	—3.9	320.5	318.1	319.4	325.5	327.7	329.8	342.3	341.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.4	130.7	1.3	129.3	129.4	129.4	129.7	129.4	130.2	130.2	130.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	642.1	633.5	1.4	639.1	638.0	637.2	637.1	633.1	636.3	634.6	634.1
Mining	8.7	8.8	1.3	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.3	8.0
Contract Construction	32.4	34.4	—6.0	31.6	31.8	32.2	32.6	33.7	33.7	32.8	32.9
Manufacturing	90.4	93.4	—3.2	90.1	90.3	90.7	90.8	90.3	91.8	92.3	93.3
Durable Goods	61.2	64.8	—5.6	61.2	61.1	61.9	61.9	61.8	63.2	63.7	64.5
Nondurable Goods	29.2	28.6	2.2	28.9	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	38.3	38.5	—0.6	37.8	37.5	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.2	36.9	37.4
Trade	154.6	150.0	3.1	153.6	154.1	153.9	153.5	153.1	153.7	152.5	151.3
Wholesale	36.6	36.2	1.2	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.9	36.1	36.0
Retail	118.0	113.8	3.6	117.7	118.3	117.9	117.6	117.3	117.8	116.4	115.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.5	32.0	4.7	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.0
Services	141.7	135.3	4.8	139.9	139.6	138.4	138.5	139.0	138.8	137.8	136.9
Government	142.6	141.1	1.1	144.3	143.2	143.1	143.8	138.9	140.2	142.1	141.5
Federal	40.6	40.4	0.5	41.1	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.6	39.6	39.7	40.2
State	37.8	37.5	0.7	38.1	37.9	38.3	39.7	38.9	38.9	38.8	37.9
Local	64.2	63.2	1.7	65.1	64.5	64.2	63.6	59.4	61.6	63.6	63.4

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Dec. 1986(p)	% Change from Dec. '85	% Distribution	Dec. 1986(p)	% Change from Dec. '85	% Distribution	Dec. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	366.0	0.4	100.0	279.3	2.4	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.9	—6.0	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.6	77.6
Contract Construction	28.3	—5.7	7.7	3.0	—9.1	1.1	22.5	71.9
Manufacturing	61.3	—4.4	16.7	29.4	2.1	10.5	60.3	66.5
Durable Goods	43.5	—7.2	11.9	18.0	1.1	6.4	40.4	65.7
Nondurable Goods	17.8	3.5	4.9	11.4	3.6	4.1	19.9	68.2
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.7	0.0	7.3	11.0	—1.8	3.9	26.8	71.1
Total Trade	86.1	5.4	23.5	74.2	0.0	26.6	140.8	87.8
Wholesale Trade	26.3	—2.2	7.2	9.9	11.2	3.5	30.6	84.5
Retail Trade	59.8	9.1	16.3	64.3	—1.5	23.0	110.2	88.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.5	—4.6	3.4	20.9	11.2	7.5	26.4	79.0
Services	66.0	1.5	18.0	74.0	5.7	26.5	105.8	75.6
Total Government	77.2	2.1	21.1	66.2	0.6	23.7	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.8	3.2	7.0	14.1	—4.1	5.0	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.1	—4.7	4.4	6.8	1.5	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	9.7	19.8	2.7	7.3	—8.8	2.6	NA	NA
State Government	17.8	—2.2	4.9	20.6	5.1	7.4	NA	NA
State Education	11.7	0.9	3.2	9.4	2.2	3.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.1	—7.6	1.7	11.2	7.7	4.0	NA	NA
Local Government	33.6	3.7	9.2	31.5	0.0	11.3	NA	NA
Local Education	18.2	8.3	5.0	23.7	—1.7	8.5	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.4	—1.3	4.2	7.8	5.4	2.8	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Jan. '87(f)	Jan. '86	% Chg.	Dec. '86(p)	Nov. '86(r)	Jan. '87(f)	Jan. '86	% Chg.	Dec. '86(p)	Nov. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	513.1	489.8	4.8	512.8	513.4	99.4	97.3	2.2	98.6	98.8
Employed	480.8	460.9	4.3	484.4	486.6	90.8	90.6	0.0	90.8	91.8
Unemployed	32.3	28.9	11.8	28.4	26.8	8.8	6.7	31.3	7.8	7.0
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	5.9		5.5	5.2	8.8	6.9		8.0	7.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	441.3	432.8	2.0	452.5	451.4	71.3	71.6	—0.4	72.7	72.8
Mining	2.6	1.9	36.8	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	19.7	20.5	—3.9	22.4	24.6	2.6	2.7	—3.7	3.0	3.2
Manufacturing	61.1	62.1	—1.6	62.2	62.3	9.2	11.2	—17.9	9.4	9.4
Durable Goods	43.1	44.6	—3.4	43.9	44.1	6.0	8.1	—25.9	6.2	6.2
Nondurable Goods	18.0	17.5	2.9	18.3	18.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.0	29.1	—0.3	29.4	29.2	2.3	2.4	—4.2	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	111.5	108.4	2.9	118.0	115.9	15.5	15.0	3.3	16.5	16.2
Wholesale Trade	31.0	30.7	1.0	31.2	31.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8
Retail Trade	80.5	77.7	3.6	86.8	84.9	13.7	13.2	3.8	14.7	14.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.5	26.2	5.0	27.6	27.5	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.3
Services	96.0	91.6	4.8	95.7	95.4	25.9	24.8	4.4	25.9	26.0
Total Government	93.9	93.0	1.0	94.6	94.1	13.6	13.4	1.5	13.4	13.4

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Jan.'87(f)	Dec.'86(p)	Nov.'86(r)	Jan.'86	Jan.'87(f)	Jan.'86	% Change	Jan.'87(f)	Jan.'86	% Change
State Total	7.3	6.5	6.0	6.5	772,100	741,260	4.2	631,890	623,020	1.4
Bear River	5.8	4.9	4.3	4.8	46,180	44,170	4.6	37,520	36,980	1.5
Box Elder	5.4	4.7	5.2	4.2	16,390	15,860	3.3	13,860	13,840	0.1
Cache	6.0	5.0	3.8	5.1	29,080	27,700	5.0	23,340	22,850	2.1
Rich	5.3	7.8	3.0	7.5	710	610	16.4	320	290	10.3
Wasatch Front	6.3	5.6	5.3	5.9	526,960	503,170	4.7	452,840	444,050	2.0
North	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	166,070	156,990	5.8	112,380	110,620	1.6
Davis	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.4	83,830	79,630	5.3	52,210	51,730	0.9
Morgan	7.9	7.4	7.4	8.3	1,630	1,600	1.9	920	920	0.0
Weber	7.7	6.1	6.1	5.9	80,610	75,760	6.4	59,250	57,970	2.2
South	6.3	5.6	5.3	6.3	360,890	346,180	4.2	340,460	333,430	2.1
Salt Lake	6.2	5.6	5.2	6.3	348,600	334,480	4.2	329,970	323,160	2.1
Tooele	8.1	7.4	6.6	6.8	12,290	11,700	5.0	10,490	10,270	2.1
Mountainlands	9.0	8.2	7.5	7.0	111,730	108,920	2.6	80,470	80,500	0.0
Summit	5.8	7.9	9.2	5.9	8,370	8,050	4.0	7,390	7,170	3.1
Utah	8.8	8.0	7.1	6.9	99,350	97,220	2.2	71,270	71,570	—0.4
Wasatch	20.2	15.0	14.1	13.8	4,010	3,650	9.9	1,810	1,760	2.8
Central	13.4	10.5	8.7	13.5	22,500	22,460	0.2	14,260	14,530	—1.9
Juab	18.9	16.4	14.0	21.1	2,150	2,060	4.4	1,490	1,440	3.5
Millard	9.0	7.3	6.3	7.1	6,850	7,440	—7.9	4,190	4,760	—12.0
Piute	16.3	16.3	14.6	18.4	370	370	0.0	170	170	0.0
Sanpete	19.5	14.1	11.1	21.7	5,880	5,610	4.8	3,310	3,180	4.1
Sevier	10.0	8.1	6.8	10.7	6,360	6,120	3.9	4,700	4,580	2.6
Wayne	16.8	13.1	10.0	14.2	890	860	3.5	400	400	0.0
Southwestern	8.3	6.7	6.1	7.1	29,690	28,150	5.5	20,100	19,510	3.0
Beaver	8.6	7.3	7.0	10.0	2,060	1,980	4.0	1,210	1,170	3.4
Garfield	23.2	17.8	13.5	22.4	1,400	1,360	2.9	1,090	1,080	0.9
Iron	7.1	6.1	6.7	6.3	8,470	8,210	3.2	6,310	6,180	2.1
Kane	18.4	10.5	6.8	12.6	2,140	1,990	7.5	1,100	1,080	1.9
Washington	6.2	5.5	5.0	5.0	15,620	14,610	6.9	10,390	10,000	3.9
Uintah Basin	16.4	14.7	14.0	12.0	15,180	15,280	—0.7	10,590	11,440	—7.4
Daggett	2.3	4.0	2.0	7.3	310	320	—3.1	230	230	0.0
Duchesne	19.8	18.6	17.4	14.4	5,810	5,730	1.4	3,900	4,110	—5.1
Uintah	14.6	12.6	12.2	10.6	9,060	9,230	—1.8	6,460	7,100	—9.0
Southeastern	11.8	11.6	10.7	10.5	19,860	19,120	3.9	16,130	16,010	0.7
Carbon	11.9	11.3	11.0	9.6	9,290	8,720	6.5	7,570	7,410	2.2
Emery	12.6	13.0	11.7	10.0	4,140	4,060	2.0	3,850	3,920	—1.8
Grand	14.4	12.9	10.9	18.5	2,880	2,780	3.6	1,910	1,790	6.7
San Juan	8.4	9.4	8.5	7.3	3,550	3,560	—0.3	2,800	2,890	—3.1

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985
MINING	$533.82	$578.21	$515.69	43.9	45.6	40.1	$12.16	$12.68	$12.86
MANUFACTURING	385.04	396.06	390.83	39.9	41.0	40.5	9.65	9.66	9.65
Durable Goods	395.17	406.29	403.10	40.2	41.5	40.8	9.83	9.79	9.88
Nondurable Goods	359.99	369.61	361.60	39.3	39.7	40.0	9.16	9.31	9.04
TRADE	234.05	231.48	243.64	31.5	30.7	31.6	7.43	7.54	7.71
Wholesale Trade	386.42	369.56	372.99	36.1	35.5	37.6	10.15	10.41	9.92
Retail Trade	189.60	183.28	199.80	30.0	29.0	29.6	6.32	6.32	6.75
AVERAGE	301.02	302.33	298.75	34.6	34.2	34.3	8.70	8.84	8.71

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985
MINING	$611.73	$582.39	$629.31	44.2	43.3	44.6	$13.84	$13.45	$14.11
Metal Mining	516.17	538.33	570.00	40.2	41.0	40.0	12.84	13.13	14.25
Bituminous Coal Mining	754.40	642.00	813.34	46.0	40.0	47.9	16.40	16.05	16.98
MANUFACTURING	387.50	391.48	405.81	39.5	40.4	40.5	9.81	9.69	10.02
Durable Goods	403.75	408.00	428.06	39.7	40.8	41.6	10.17	10.00	10.29
Primary Metal Industries	520.70	542.78	595.81	43.5	44.6	39.8	11.97	12.17	14.97
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	385.88	398.05	396.26	39.7	41.9	40.6	9.72	9.50	9.76
Transportation Equipment	544.19	549.12	559.01	41.7	42.9	43.1	13.05	12.80	12.97
Nondurable Goods	354.25	358.38	358.70	39.1	39.6	38.2	9.06	9.05	9.39
Food & Kindred Products	347.36	359.13	351.74	41.5	42.4	39.3	8.37	8.47	8.95
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	508.38	514.95	579.31	41.5	41.9	43.2	12.25	12.29	13.41
TRADE	220.93	218.27	225.87	30.6	29.9	30.4	7.22	7.30	7.43
Wholesale Trade	368.08	369.46	371.51	36.3	35.8	37.3	10.14	10.32	9.96
Retail Trade	180.09	176.31	185.25	29.0	28.3	28.5	6.21	6.23	6.50
Food Stores	216.69	222.72	213.92	28.4	29.0	28.0	7.63	7.68	7.64
Other Retail	206.08	191.58	209.60	33.4	30.8	32.0	6.17	6.22	6.55
AVERAGE	303.90	304.85	305.52	34.3	34.1	34.6	8.86	8.94	8.83

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Jan. '87	Preliminary Dec. '86	Final Nov. '86	Final Jan. '86	Final Dec. '85	Final Nov. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	6,235	5,073	5,520	7,310	5,948	6,472
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	9,134	8,807	9,863	3,962	3,820	4,279
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	15,369	13,880	15,383	11,272	9,768	10,751
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,269	6,524	7,621	9,639	6,765	7,903
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,381	4,844	5,631	5,481	4,934	5,736
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,138	2,282	1,957	2,583	3,643	4,486
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	20,648	14,607	12,821	18,549	15,805	11,463
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.55	2.17	2.14	3.27	2.78	2.02
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$12,036,294	$10,469,817	$9,295,270	$11,550,452	$8,832,608	$5,562,777

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Dec. '85	From Last Month	Dec. '85 to Dec. '86	Nov. '85 to Nov. '86	Oct. '85 to Oct. '86	Sept. '86 to Sept. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	331.1	330.8	330.5	330.2	327.4	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8
Food and Beverages	317.0	316.4	315.6	315.1	305.6	0.2	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.3
Food at Home	310.2	309.9	309.5	309.0	299.3	0.1	3.6	4.5	4.8	4.5
Housing	362.1	361.7	363.0	363.7	355.8	0.1	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.8
Rent Residential	286.0	285.6	284.6	283.2	272.4	0.1	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.8
Fuel and Other Util.	371.0	371.1	379.1	388.3	393.3	0.0	−5.7	−5.4	−4.2	−3.0
Medical Care	446.8	444.6	442.3	439.7	414.7	0.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Apparel and Upkeep	210.9	213.1	213.2	212.1	209.0	−1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
Transportation	304.8	304.3	302.6	302.2	324.0	0.2	−5.9	−5.8	−5.7	−5.5
Gasoline	261.2	260.2	262.6	270.6	376.8	0.4	−30.7	−30.8	−29.8	−28.3
Energy[2]	342.4	341.7	348.6	360.6	426.5	0.2	−19.7	−19.6	−18.4	−16.6
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	298.1	298.7	298.3	297.7	310.2	−0.2	−3.9	−3.6	−3.1	−2.6
Finished Goods	289.9	290.7	290.5	287.5	297.2	−0.3	−2.5	−1.9	−1.4	−0.9
Intermediate Materials	305.0	304.9	304.9	306.1	318.8	0.0	−4.4	−4.1	−4.0	−3.7
Crude Materials	274.8	278.4	276.7	275.5	304.7	−1.3	−9.7	−8.6	−7.1	−5.6

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UNITED STATES
FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Third Quarter 1985 to Third Quarter 1986

CHARACTERISTIC AND POPULATION GROUP	1985		1986		
	III	IV	I	II	III
Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates					
Women, 16 years and over	54.4	54.7	54.8	55.3	55.5
16 to 19 years	51.5	52.4	53.3	53.8	52.2
20 years and over	54.7	54.9	55.0	55.4	55.8
20 to 24 years	71.7	72.5	72.0	72.6	72.6
25 to 54 years	69.7	70.1	70.1	70.6	71.1
55 years and over	21.9	21.8	21.8	22.1	22.5
White	54.1	54.4	54.5	54.9	55.3
Black	56.0	56.7	56.7	57.4	56.4
Unemployment Rates					
Women, 16 years and over	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.9
16 to 19 years	16.7	17.9	18.2	18.2	16.9
20 years and over	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2
20 to 24 years	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.3
25 to 54 years	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.8
55 years and over	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.5
White, 16 years and over	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.9
White, 16 to 19 years	14.1	15.3	14.8	14.9	14.5
Black, 16 years and over	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.8	13.9
Black, 16 to 19 years	37.0	38.8	41.8	42.2	38.3

Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment in Perspective: Women in the Labor Force, Report 733.*

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